

British Zoology. Class I. Quadrupeds. II. Birds [-Class III. Reptiles. IV. Fish], 5 vol. (including volume of plates), engraved title to volume 4, engraved plates.

Notice the inclusion of amphibians below the crocodiles. In the 13th century the category of reptile was recognized in Europe as consisting of a miscellany of egg-laying creatures, including "snakes, various fantastic monsters, lizards, assorted amphibians, and worms", as recorded by Vincent of Beauvais in his *Mirror of Nature*. This was not the only possible classification scheme: In the Hunterian lectures delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1822, Huxley grouped the vertebrates into mammals, sauroids, and ichthyoids the latter containing the fishes and amphibians. He subsequently proposed the names of Sauropsida and Ichthyopsida for the latter two groups. The terms "Sauropsida" "lizard faces" and "Theropsida" "beast faces" were used again in 1888 by E. Goodrich to distinguish between lizards, birds, and their relatives on the one hand Sauropsida and mammals and their extinct relatives Theropsida on the other. Goodrich supported this division by the nature of the hearts and blood vessels in each group, and other features, such as the structure of the forebrain. According to Goodrich, both lineages evolved from an earlier stem group, Protosauria "first lizards" in which he included some animals today considered reptile-like amphibians, as well as early reptiles. He also reinterpreted Sauropsida and Theropsida to exclude birds and mammals, respectively. Thus his Sauropsida included Procolophonia, Eosuchia, Millerosauria, Chelonia turtles, Squamata lizards and snakes, Rhynchocephalia, Crocodilia, "thecodonts" paraphyletic basal Archosauria, non-avian dinosaurs, pterosaurs, ichthyosaurs, and sauropterygians. The traits listed by Lydekker in 1895, for example, include a single occipital condyle, a jaw joint formed by the quadrate and articular bones, and certain characteristics of the vertebrae. Ichthyosaurs were, at times, considered to have arisen independently of the other euryapsids, and given the older name Parapsida. Parapsida was later discarded as a group for the most part ichthyosaurs being classified as incertae sedis or with Euryapsida. However, four or three if Euryapsida is merged into Diapsida subclasses remained more or less universal for non-specialist work throughout the 20th century. It has largely been abandoned by recent researchers: By the early 21st century, vertebrate paleontologists were beginning to adopt phylogenetic taxonomy, in which all groups are defined in such a way as to be monophyletic; that is, groups include all descendants of a particular ancestor. The reptiles as historically defined are paraphyletic, since they exclude both birds and mammals. These respectively evolved from dinosaurs and from early therapsids, which were both traditionally called reptiles. Mammals are a clade, and therefore the cladists are happy to acknowledge the traditional taxon Mammalia; and birds, too, are a clade, universally ascribed to the formal taxon Aves. Mammalia and Aves are, in fact, subclades within the grand clade of the Amniota. But the traditional class Reptilia is not a clade. It is just a section of the clade Amniota: It cannot be defined by synapomorphies, as is the proper way. Instead, it is defined by a combination of the features it has and the features it lacks: In 1986, Jacques Gauthier proposed a cladistic definition of Reptilia as a monophyletic node-based crown group containing turtles, lizards and snakes, crocodylians, and birds, their common ancestor and all its descendants. The first such new definition, which attempted to adhere to the standards of the PhyloCode, was published by Modesto and Anderson in 2004. Modesto and Anderson reviewed the many previous definitions and proposed a modified definition, which they intended to retain most traditional content of the group while keeping it stable and monophyletic. They defined Reptilia as all amniotes closer to *Lacerta agilis* and *Crocodylus niloticus* than to *Homo sapiens*. This stem-based definition is equivalent to the more common definition of Sauropsida, which Modesto and Anderson synonymized with Reptilia, since the latter is better known and more frequently used.

Chapter 2 : Facts About Reptiles | Characteristics of Reptiles | Classification of Reptiles

Bio - Animalia IV (Chordata: Fishes & Amphibians) study guide by iLLusiveMinds includes 17 questions covering vocabulary, terms and more. Quizlet flashcards, activities and games help you improve your grades.

Reptile Facts For Kids Introduction The primary difference between amphibians and reptiles is that reptiles show a set of characteristics understandable as adaptations to life on land at a fairly long distance from water. It goes without saying that several amphibians also live on land, many have an aquatic larval stage. Apart from that, amphibians are usually found in water and are unlikely to live even few meters from water such as in vegetation or humus. Reptiles, on the other hand, normally dwell far away from water but they can also endure mesic moist places along with xeric dry settings. Like all living things, reptiles also require water for their physiological growth; some reptile species take water from their diet while others drink through conservative metabolic processes, still few rely on infrequent drinking. In order to understand the nature of reptiles, we need to emphasize on the method they employ to maintain a water-balance in their habitats where water is seldom available.

Characteristics of Reptiles One of the most distinctive characteristics of reptiles is that, unlike few, they have a horny skin which is almost entirely covered with scales or cornified or simply larger structures known as plates. The horny skin serves as a resistance to the osmotic the tendency of fluids to diffuse discharge of water from the body tissues to the external environment consequently mitigating desiccation. There are certain reptiles such as snakes and lizards that shed their skin once a year; a period in which their skin becomes absorbent of water. This is a critical period in the lives of these reptiles because now they are not only susceptible to predators but are also more vulnerable to water loss. Thanks to the grouping of integumentary impermeability with the innate preferences in reptiles which prevents a water-loss in the surroundings.

Skulls Most reptiles have temporal openings which lie in the dermal bone surrounding the brain. These openings indeed enable the jaw-suspending muscles to break from the constraints of fossae and attached to the dorsal surfaces of the skull. These openings differ from species to species since each reptile has its unique number and position of openings. Some reptiles, however, seem to lack temporal openings and they are called anapsid without openings. This group comprises the fossil order Cotylosauria, and these species are known as stem reptiles precisely due to their ancestral association with the higher reptiles including birds and mammals. Turtles also fall in this group.

Diversity of Reptiles Reptiles are very diverse not only in their behaviors but also in their body structure. Their body ranges from crocodylians to squamates, tuatara, and turtles. In order to understand this fact, first we need to focus on the locomotion of lizards with fully developed legs. They have legs that are extended from the sides and must upkeep the body via right angles, thus reducing the body mass and speed. Mammals have legs right under their body mass that ensures a truly-advanced locomotion. Dinosaurs are exception to this structure in that they exhibit mammalian-leg-structure. All reptiles are ectothermic i. This shows that reptiles have primitive structure while birds and mammals have advanced-level formation.

Evolution of the Reptiles The reptiles form a major group of extant vertebrates and fossils, and they are diverse in size ranging from thread snakes to the sauropod dinosaurs, that are believed to be the largest animal ever walked on planet earth. Over the course of time, reptiles have evolved themselves into unique structures for e. Reptiles which are believed to share some common traits are known as clades. It becomes hard to define reptiles because too many diverse animals are included in this group. Reptiles are Amniotes, that is to say, they are tetrapods four-legged vertebrates. Reptiles do not seem have any feather or any hair on their skin, a characteristic which their immediate ancestors usually exhibit. Anapsida were primarily insectivores as is evident from their small size and lizard-like appearance; besides, their jaws, skulls, and tooth structures suggest that they were insectivores. Turtles are anapsid reptiles that have evolved from Permian to million years ago. Turtles have a fairly unmistakable appearance in that they exhibit a hard shell which offers many important functions. Alongside protection, its shell also serves as a vital tool in regulating temperature. It does so by absorbing heat during the basking process. Additionally, turtles have the ability to soak up the oxygen in water through the blotches of skin in the lining of mouth, within the cloaca, or simply on its body. Some turtles tend to become rock solid

freezes in winter and warms up as the winter ends, few frog species also practice the same. Turtles can also endure without oxygen for a fairly long period thus ensures their survival ability against critical injuries. One of the reasons as to how leatherback turtles survive in great depths is that they have a current-countercurrent blood flow which enables them to survive in intense cold. They have a same shell as that of modern extant turtles but the limbs and head could not be retracted. They also had extra bones. Their skull did not have teeth except for a few on the palate. The Energetics of Reptilian Activity. Mass Extinctions and Their Aftermath. Oxford University Press,

Chapter 3 : Captive Wildlife Licenses & Permits

Inspections are required for new Class I, II, and certain Class III species, venomous reptiles, conditional reptiles and rehabilitation facilities. All licensees and permittees are subject to initial and routine inspections.

January 1, Contact: Linda Harrison or Capt. John West, New Year brings additional requirements for wildlife owners. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission FWC has established new rules for people who possess or exhibit wildlife that recently came into effect or will become effective at the beginning of This plan outlines how owners or exhibitors should secure or evacuate their animals in the event of natural disasters and critical incidents. Class I wildlife - such as lions, bears, crocodiles, chimpanzees and rhinoceros - are defined as wildlife posing a significant danger to people. The requirement of this plan gives permittees something to think about. If an escape or natural disaster should occur, it is better to be prepared to adequately respond to the situation. Anyone who possesses a Class I wildlife permit - with limited exceptions - now must have a minimum of 5 acres of property. Additionally, facilities housing Class I captive wildlife cannot be in areas zoned solely for residential use. Class II wildlife also can pose a danger to people. They include many species of monkeys, bobcats, cougars, wolves, coyotes and caiman. The FWC will require substantial experience and specific cage and facility requirements to be met before it will issue a permit. Nonnative venomous reptiles are all species of venomous snakes and lizards that do not occur naturally in Florida. Reptiles of Concern are the Indian or Burmese python, African rock python, amethystine python, reticulated python, green anaconda and Nile monitor lizard. They also must meet new, stricter caging and facility requirements. Nonnative species, which have been released into the wild and thrived, may potentially wreak havoc on native species, which are falling prey to them. A bite or exposure protocol is required, which provides the name of an emergency contact and information on what to do should a bite occur. People who own nonnative venomous reptiles or Reptiles of Concern for personal use must have the animals permanently identified. Nonnative venomous reptiles must be identified by photograph or by implantation of a passive integrated transponder PIT tag, also referred to as a microchip. Reptiles of Concern must be permanently identified by implantation of a PIT tag. Owners of any nonnative venomous reptiles or Reptiles of Concern acquired prior to Jan. Any specimens acquired after Jan. People possessing venomous reptiles or Reptiles of Concern are also required to keep records of changes in inventory, which are a result of births, deaths, acquisition, sales or transfers. Records must be readily available for inspection by FWC personnel. These records also must be submitted to the FWC. People who sell venomous reptiles or Reptiles of Concern must submit these records twice a year: People who possess venomous reptiles or Reptiles of Concern for personal use must submit these records upon application and when there is an inventory change. On July 1, , red-eared slider turtles *Trachemys scripta elegans* became listed as a Conditional Species. People who acquired red-eared slider turtles after July 1, , must have a permit. No permit will be issued for personal possession. People who possess red-eared sliders acquired before July 1, , may keep those specimens without a permit until they are legally transferred or disposed of. After July 1, , however, no one may have a red-eared slider as a pet that is less than 4 inches in size. Those owning the turtles legally may not allow them to reproduce, and all eggs must be destroyed. It is illegal to release any nonnative species into the wild in Florida. As of this year, penalties for certain captive-wildlife-law violations have increased, and in some instances, people who repeatedly violate captive wildlife laws and rules can be charged with a felony. Repeat offenders may even lose their license or permit," Harrison said.

Chapter 4 : Wildlife Ownership Regulations - Florida

(O) Hybrids resulting from a cross between a Class II species and a domestic animal or Class III species; (P) Cervidae except white-tailed deer and wild elk. Elk originating from a legal source while held in captivity for the purpose of farming shall be regarded as Class III wildlife.

Elephants--All species; iv Order Perissodactyla: Rhinoceroses--All species; and v Order Artiodactyla: Hippopotamus, African buffalo; B Reptiles: Crocodiles and alligators--All species; and ii Order Serpentes: Snakes--All poisonous species; and C Amphibians: All poisonous species; 2 Class II--This class includes native species, except those listed in other classes; 3 Class III--This class requires no permits except those required by the department of agriculture, and includes all species not listed in other classes and includes, but is not limited to, those listed in subdivisions 3 A - Q. The commission, in conjunction with the commissioner of agriculture, may add or delete species from the list of Class III wildlife by promulgating rules and regulations: Elk originating from a legal source while held in captivity for the purpose of farming shall be regarded as Class III wildlife. All other elk shall be wild elk and shall be regarded as Class II wildlife. This documentary evidence will be presented to the agents of the department of agriculture or the wildlife resource agency upon request. Sale documentation of offspring of purchased elk is not required; and Q Furbearing mammals, including those native to Tennessee, raised solely for the sale of fur; 4 Class IV--This class includes those native species that may be possessed only by zoos and temporary exhibitors; provided, that rehabilitation facilities may possess Class IV wildlife as provided by rules established by the commission if authorized by a letter from the director of the agency: A Black bear *Ursus americanus* ; B White-tailed deer *Odocoileus virginianus* ; C Wild turkey *Meleagris gallapavo* , including the eggs of wild turkey; D Hybrids of a Class IV species other than bobcat shall be Class IV; and E Animals that are morphologically indistinguishable from native Class IV wildlife shall be Class IV; and 5 Class V--This class includes such species that the commission, in conjunction with the commissioner of agriculture, may designate by rules and regulations as injurious to the environment. Species so designated may only be held in zoos under such conditions as to prevent the release or escape of such wildlife into the environment. May 13, ; Pub. Permits; rules and regulations; fees a The agency shall issue permits for possessing live wildlife as defined in this part. The conditions shall be directed toward assuring the health, welfare, and safety of animals, the public and, where necessary, the security of facilities in which the animals are kept. The executive director may exempt specific events from the caging and handling requirements established for Class I wildlife. Approval of an exemption will be based on a written request that outlines safety precautions that must be implemented during the specified activity. To obtain a personal possession permit, such persons shall comply with all of the provisions of this part. After June 25, , no new animals shall be brought into possession under authority of a personal possession permit. Persons in legal possession of one 1 or more species of Class I wildlife as of June 25, , may maintain the lineage of such species up to a maximum of three 3 animals per species. Persons in legal possession of the offspring of such Class I wildlife shall have a maximum of twelve 12 months from the date of birth of such offspring to obtain appropriate permits for such offspring, or to dispose of such offspring through an appropriate commercial propagator, or by any other manner permitted by law within the state. The provisions of this section apply solely to persons in legal possession of Class I wildlife as of June 25, , and shall not be construed to authorize new personal possession of Class I wildlife. A The applicant must be at least twenty-one 21 years of age; B The applicant must have at least two 2 years of experience in the handling or care of the Class I species for which the applicant is applying, or, in the alternative, must take a written examination, developed and administered by the agency, evidencing basic knowledge of the habits and requirements, in regard to proper diet, health care, exercise needs and housing of the species to be covered by the permit. Experience gained while in violation of this part shall not be considered qualifying experience; C The facilities for holding Class I wildlife must be located on the premises on which the permit holder resides or shall have a full-time resident caretaker to supervise the care and security of the facilities. Facilities for Class I animals may not be on premises of less than one 1 acre for a personal possession permit and three 3

acres for a commercial propagator facility permit, and may not be located in a multi-unit dwelling or trailer park; and D The applicant must have a plan for the quick and safe recapture of the wildlife, or if recapture is impossible, for the destruction of any animal held under the permit. The applicant must have the legal authority to possess weapons or other equipment necessary to carry out the plan and, in fact, possess such weapons or other equipment. The annual permits and fees for holding live wildlife are as follows: A permit for transferring any Class I or II animal held under a personal possession permit. If the transfer of the animal is ordered by the agency, no transfer permit is required; 3 Commercial Propagator. Drinking water shall be provided daily in clean containers. Swimming or wading pools shall be cleaned as needed to ensure good water quality. Enclosures shall provide adequate drainage of surface water; 2 Food. Food provided shall be unspoiled and not contaminated; and 3 Waste. Fecal and food waste shall be removed from cages daily and stored or disposed of in a manner that prevents noxious odors or insect pests. Hard floors shall be scrubbed and disinfected weekly. Large pens and paddocks with dirt floors shall be raked every three 3 days and the waste removed. These doors must remain locked at all times when unattended with chains and locks of sufficient strength to prevent the animal from breaking open the door if highly excited. In lieu of a nest box, a divided cage with a door between the two 2 compartments may be used. A Felidae and Ursidae. If masonry block construction is used, the holes in the blocks must be filled with steel reinforced concrete to provide sufficient strength; ii Restraints consisting of a barrier system of moats or other structures as are commonly accepted as suitable to restrain and contain these animals in paddocks or corrals may be used in lieu of a cage; D Poisonous animals. The cage or glass enclosure must be kept inside an outer cage, or glass enclosures must be kept locked at all times. Persons keeping poisonous animals shall have in their possession antivenin for each species possessed; E Chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans. Cage construction materials shall consist of not less than nine 9 gauge steel chain link or equivalent; and G Alligators and crocodiles. No mobile facility shall be used in transporting any wildlife except as follows: Such facilities shall be constructed in such a manner to prevent contact between the animal or animals and the general public. All doors shall be locked when the facility is in use; 7 Poisonous reptiles shall only be transported in a strong, closely woven cloth sack, tied or otherwise secured. This sack shall then be placed in a box. The box shall be of strong material in solid sheets, except for small air holes, which shall be screened. Failure to provide such a schedule upon application for a permit shall be grounds to deny issuance of such permit. Escape; liability a Any person who keeps Class I wildlife is liable for any costs incurred by any person, city, county or state agency resulting from the escape from captivity of the animal or animals. Neither the state of Tennessee nor any agency, employee or agent of the state of Tennessee is liable for any damage or injury caused by live wildlife under a permit issued pursuant to this part. Class I wildlife; transfer of ownership; requirements a Prior to the transfer of any Class I wildlife to a new owner, the prospective owner must provide the seller with proper documentation of an approved holding facility for that species. Proper documentation consists of a copy of a current permit for that species or a letter from the Tennessee wildlife resources agency stating that the facilities have been inspected and are approved. If the seller does not provide housing, such seller shall be liable for costs incurred by the agency for providing such housing. Unpermitted wildlife; disposition Owners of unpermitted wildlife who do not qualify for a permit to possess such wildlife shall dispose of such wildlife to an approved recipient within thirty 30 days of notification by the agency. Each day of possession of unpermitted wildlife after such thirty 30 day period constitutes a separate violation. Inspections and inspectors a Any person possessing live wildlife in Class I or Class II shall, during normal business hours and at all reasonable times, and without the necessity of a search warrant, allow the executive director or any officer or employee of the agency to inspect all animals, facilities and records relating to such animals for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the provisions of this part. All such rules and regulations shall be promulgated in accordance with the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, compiled in title 4, chapter 5. Propagation; rules and regulations; permits a Before any person may engage in the business of propagating or otherwise obtaining Class I or Class II wildlife for sale, barter or trade, whether indigenous to this state or not, such person must obtain and possess a permit for each propagating location. Renewal of a commercial propagator permit is conditional on the permittee having met the definition of a commercial propagator during the prior permit year. Imports; permits and papers a All

persons wishing to possess Classes I and II live wildlife obtained outside the state of Tennessee shall have in their possession the importation permit required by this part. Release of wildlife It is unlawful to release any class of wildlife in Tennessee except in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the commission. Private wildlife preserves; rules and regulations; permits a It is unlawful for any person to operate a private wildlife preserve for the purpose of propagating or hunting, or both, any class of wildlife reared in captivity unless that person obtains the appropriate permit and operates such private wildlife preserve in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the commission. Falconry licenses and permits a Before any person may take, transport or possess raptors for the purpose of falconry, such person shall first obtain a falconry permit in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the commission. This permit is supplemental to all other permits and licenses required for hunting as provided in this title, except that a holder of a falconry license may import and possess raptors legally obtained without the necessity of an importation permit. The rules and regulations may provide for a waiver of the examination if the applicant has satisfactorily passed an examination in any other state that the commission deems comparable to the Tennessee examination. The rules and regulations shall not be less restrictive than federal regulations governing taking, transporting, possessing and using raptors for the purpose of falconry. Agency officers and employees; powers and duties a Any officer of the agency, upon finding a violation of the provisions of this part, of the terms of the permit or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this part, may, as appropriate: However, upon request of the agency at the trial of the matter, the court, as a part of its order, may direct that specific items or wildlife, which the court has ordered forfeited, be awarded to the agency for use as educational or training purposes. An appeals bond shall be required to cover the cost of holding and maintaining such animals held, pending final disposition of the appeal. Escape; injury; notice Permittees shall immediately notify the agency or local law enforcement officials of any escape of Class I wildlife. Any personal injury inflicted by any species of captive wildlife requiring medical treatment shall be reported to the agency within forty-eight 48 hours of the injury, and a complete report provided regarding the nature and circumstances of the injury. Administration; costs The cost of administration of this part as it relates to wildlife not indigenous to this state shall be borne by the general fund and revenues collected pursuant to this part. Class I carnivore; microchip a Any person who obtains a Class I carnivore on or after July 1, , shall, within six 6 months of obtaining the animal, have a microchip permanently implanted in the animal. The microchip shall have an identification number that is unique to the microchip. In addition, the microchip shall contain a passive integrated transponder, which shall have a frequency of one hundred twenty-five kilohertz kHz , one hundred thirty-four and two-tenths kilohertz

Chapter 5 : FWC - Captive Wildlife Permits

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In this article we will discuss about: General Characteristics of Class Reptilia 2. Classifications of Living Reptiles 3. General Characteristics of Class Reptilia: Some of the general characters of class Reptilia are listed below: Reptiles are the creeping and burrowing cold blooded vertebrates bearing epidermal scales. They are ectothermic cold-blooded and are found mostly in the warmer parts of the world. They are few in colder parts. They are mostly terrestrial animals. There are about 6, living species of reptiles in the world. Skin is dry, rough and without glands, bearing epidermal scales or scutes. Snakes and lizards shed their scales as skin cast. They do not respire by means of gills. Respiration always takes place through lungs. Ribs help to expand and contract the body cavity, making the lung respiration more efficient than in amphibian. Skull is monocondylic, i. Except in snakes, there are two pairs of pentadactyl limbs, each with 5 digits bearing claws” tetrapodus pentadactyl type. Heart consists of two auricles and a partially divided ventricle. In crocodilians, heart is four chambered two auricles and two ventricles. Renal portal system is less developed. Urinary bladder may be present. Turtles and alligators are ureotelic. Lizards and snakes are uricotelic. Twelve pairs of cranial nerves are present. Each ear consists of three parts; external, middle and internal. Snakes do not possess ears. The lateral line system is altogether absent. Tortoises feed almost entirely on vegetation. Some turtles are flesh eaters. A typical cloaca is present. They are mostly oviparous. Some forms are ovoviviparous or viviparous. Embryonic membranes chorion, amnion, allantois and yolk sac are formed during development. Classifications of Living Reptiles: Living Reptiles are divided in to following Subclass: Skull has a solid bony roof, no temporal vacuities. It includes only single living order chelonia e. Skull has two temporal vacuities. It includes three living orders. They have i the codont teeth, ii Lungs in pleural cavities, iii a muscular diaphragm, analogous to that of mammals and iv 4-chambered heart. Extinct Groups of Class Reptilia: Following extinct groups of class reptilia are important to mention here. They were most primitive reptiles and closest to early amphibians. They were without temporal fossae in the skull, e. They were fish-like and had single fossa in the skull e. They had diapsid skulls. Some were bipedal and gave rise to birds. A group of Archosauria also gave rise to dinosaurs, e. The skull had a single temporal fossa on either side. They were mammal-like reptiles that later on gave rise to mammals, e. Embryonic Membranes of Reptilia: During development, in reptiles, birds and mammals, embryo forms four membranes called embryonic membranes. These are chorion, amnion, allantois and yolk sac. Due to their occurrence, reptiles, birds and mammals are called amniotes. Fishes and amphibians do not have these membranes, hence they are called an amniotes. Four features make reptiles true land animals:

Chapter 6 : Ch. 9: Marine Reptiles, Birds, & Mammals

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Chapter 7 : Florida | Repticon

In this article we will discuss about: 1. General Characteristics of Class Reptilia 2. Classifications of Living Reptiles racedayv1.comt Groups 4. Embryonic Membrane 5.

Chapter 8 : Reptilia: Classification and Features | Animal kingdom

From phylogenetic history this class is placed in between the Fishes and Reptiles. General Features of the Class: (i) Aquatic, semi-aquatic, carnivorous, cold blooded animals.

Chapter 9 : Reptile - Wikipedia

Any non-domesticated wildlife species that do not appear on the list of Class I or Class II wildlife are considered Class III wildlife. This includes, but is not limited to, species such as parrots, finches, skunks, foxes, geckos, snakes, and frogs.